

FOURTH OF JULY SOUVENIR.

WORDS AND MUSIC OF NATIONAL PATRIOTIC SONGS TO BE SUNG AT THE SCHENLEY PARK OLD-FASHIONED CELEBRATION.

COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

WORDS AND MUSIC BY DAVID T. SEAW.

Sheet music for 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean' with lyrics and musical notation.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. FIFTH VERSE BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Sheet music for 'The Star Spangled Banner' with lyrics and musical notation.

Sheet music for 'The Star Spangled Banner' with lyrics and musical notation.

1776--THE FOURTH--1890.

WHY THE OLD-FASHIONED CELEBRATION SHOULD BE FOSTERED.

How to Keep the Fires of Patriotism Burning--Sing the Old National Songs and Sound the Praises of the Glorious Day--The Story of the Merry Flag.

These words were uttered at a time when a dark shadow lowered over the nation, when patriots rallied round the flag on Liberty Day and eagerly listened to the stirring words of heroic orators.

Let the Old-Fashioned Fourth, which has been so earnestly re-erected in busy but flag-loving Pittsburgh, be perpetuated. May the songs to be sung and the words to be spoken rekindle the old-time feeling in the hearts of the fathers and see the seed of National Pride in the happy hearts of the youth of to-day.

THE STARRY FLAG.

HISTORY OF THE EMBLEM WHICH FLOATS OVER AMERICA'S FREEMEN.

Flags and Standards of Ancient Origin--Revolutionary Emblems--Standards of the Colonies--How the Snake Standard Triumphed Over the Eagle--How Our Glorious Old Flag Was Designed.

THE DISPATCH, always anxious that its readers may be well versed on all subjects of national importance, and that they may never be out of contention after the manner of many citizens when questioned as to their knowledge of the Declaration of Independence, gives a full history of flags in general, and our own in particular, the appearance of which will add so much to the enthusiasm of the Fourth. Since time immemorial, wherever men assembled together for a common purpose, we find a flag of some description used to express a common sentiment, and to serve as a rallying-point for the common forces. They were also needed to remind men of past deeds, past resolves and past heroes and to encourage that enthusiasm which will not brook defeat. Among the carvings and pictures of earliest civilization, the records of the forms of civility, borne on the ends of

standards and used as ensigns, appear. They were generally such objects as were associated in the minds of men with feelings of awe and devotion--sacred animals, boats, figures and tablets, bearing a King's name, the bearer of which was looked upon as one of peculiar privilege and honor. Banners, ensigns and standards are frequently mentioned in the Bible. "Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his standard with the ensign of their father's house (Num. II, 2)." The Persians bore an eagle fixed on the end of a lance, and also represented the sun as their divinity.

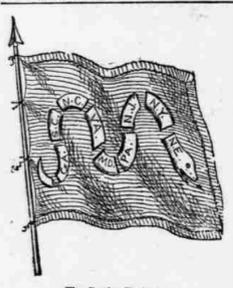
The North American Indians carried poles fleeced with feathers from the wings of the eagle, which bird also seems to have been the favorite of other semi-savage races. It is the emblem of might and courage, and has been invested with other attributes of greatness on account of its extraordinary powers of vision, the vast height to which it soars in the sky and perhaps also its longevity; it is generally represented with outstretched wings, and is used as a standard with the Stars and Stripes.

OR HERALDIC ORNAMENT. The Greeks bore a piece of armor on the end of a spear in early times, the Athenians, the olive and the owl, the Corinthians, the Phœnix, a sphinx. The Roman standard is an important one, having direct bearing on the history of heraldry. The year 1776 was one of immense importance; it not only saw a nation born, which has become one of the greatest upon

king's colors, (Cross of St. George and St. Andrew), representing the yet recognized sovereignty of England, with a field of 13 stripes, alternate red and white, emblematic of the union of the 13 colonies. The new flag was created by James I. in 1606. Ten years before the Revolution saw many characters and devices on the flags of the colonies, all expressive of the one prevailing idea. Orders called "Sons of Liberty" were formed and liberty poles raised. During the first months of the war each colony had its own flag. The flag of Connecticut contained the arms of the State and the motto "Qui transtulit sustinet"--"God who transported us still support us." The motto of Massachusetts was "An appeal to Heaven." It was white, with a green pine tree. South Carolina had an ensign of blue, with a white crescent, made by order of Colonel Moultrie. It is told that during the bombardment of Fort Sullivan, by the British under Sir Peter Parker the crescent flag was shot and fell outside the fort. Sergeant Jasper sprang over the parapet, walked the whole length of the fort in the midst of a terrible storm of shot and shell, recovered the flag and, in the sight of the whole set, placed it upon the ramparts. At the battle of Lexington the Americans are not known to have carried a flag, and doubts are held about one being carried at the battle of Bunker Hill.

THE BATTLESHIP BANNER. In 1775 the favorite device seems to have been the battleship, with the motto, "Don't give up the ship." The snake came very near being the emblem of the nation instead of

WASHINGTON TOOK THE COLORS used in the flag from his baptismal robe, which was of white silk, lined with red, the sleeves of which were lined with blue ribbons. This is the first official United States flag used on land or sea. The first military glory obtained under an American flag was at Fort Mifflin, August 26, 1777, when the soldiers made a flag by tearing their shirts into strips, and using for the blue a cloak stolen from the enemy at Peckkill. They were victorious under this rude flag, and also captured five flags from the enemy, which they placed under it on the fort.



The Snake Design. Flag was hoisted for the first time on the 3d of January, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. When independence was determined on the British colors were dropped. The stars have been supposed to have been

YANKEE DOODLE.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE. In the summer of 1775, the British army, under command of Abercrombie, lay encamped on the east bank of the Hudson river, a little south of the city of Albany, awaiting reinforcements from the Eastern States, previous to marching on Toronto. During the month of June these raw levies poured into camp, composed of many companies, each man differently armed, equipped and accoutred from his neighbor, and the whole presenting such a spectacle as was never equaled, unless by the celebrated regiment of merry Jack Paineff. The British officers, in June, Dr. Stamburg an English surgeon, composed the tune of Yankee Doodle, and arranged it to words, which were very dedicated to the new recruits. The joke took, and the tune has come down to this day. The original words, which were taken from Farmer and Moore's "Historical Collections," published in 1826, were not, however, met with before in many years. As far back as 1669 this tune is found as "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket."

Sheet music for 'Yankee Doodle' with lyrics and musical notation.

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earth, but was filled with events of not less importance connected with this one which moulded the American character for all time. As there was much talking to be done, and also much hard fighting before the bold words of the Declaration of Independence could be uttered, so the need of a flag was felt to express the feelings of the people and to keep ever before them the hope of one day being classed as a nation. The flags in use in the provinces before the Revolution were chiefly those of England, and although of many devices, still the English colors prevailed. Their first conquests were under the banner bearing the cross of St. George, and it is to be seen in the

suggested by the Washington arms as shown at Brighton, in Northamptonshire. The stars were the natural symbol of the States. Congress on the 14th of June, 1777, adopted the basis of the existing national flag. A committee of Congress, accompanied by General Washington, in June, 1776, called upon Mrs. John Ross, of Philadelphia, and engaged her to make a model flag from a rough drawing, which was modified by General Washington in pencil, who substituted a star of five points for the six pointed one which is used on the coins which was in the original draft. The five pointed star is of French design, the six, English. The story is told that

the coast of China the inhabitants of that country were so delighted with its appearance that they called it the flag from the flower country--using a word which sounds very much like our word Yankee. At sea the striking of a flag means surrender, and a flag of our country being placed over that of another country denotes the victory of the former. A yellow flag denotes quarantine. The universally understood flag of truce is pure white. On a shipboard the admiral's flag is displayed at the main, the vice admiral's at the fore, and the rear admiral's at the mizen truck. Flag officer is another name for admiral, and a flagship is the one carrying the admiral's flag. M. D.

Declaration of Independence OF THE UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

AMERICA; or, MY COUNTRY, 'TIS OF THEE.

S. F. SMITH.

Sheet music for 'America; or, My Country, 'Tis of Thee' with lyrics and musical notation.

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He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, civil power. He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury: For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries by the sword, to render it at once an example and instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies: For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever: He has abdicated his rights of government, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and barbarity, which are more gross than any that have been in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their Legislatures to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here; we have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends. We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

THIS SOUVENIR OF PITTSBURGH'S

Inauguration of the Old-Fashioned Celebration of the FOURTH OF JULY will be GRATUITOUSLY DISTRIBUTED BY THE DISPATCH at Schenley Park during Friday's Exercises. It can be obtained by Agents, Carriers and the Public on application at the Business Office, Cor. Smithfield and Diamond Sts.